

CLUB IN NEW HOME

Metropolitan's Building Is Perfectly Equipped

YESTERDAY WAS MOVING DAY

Board of Governors Is Given Credit for Handsome Building. Complete in Details for Comfort of Members and Ideal for Club Life. Erected on Site of Burned Structure.

"Moving day" was yesterday with the Metropolitan Club.

On Monday the new club building at Seventeenth and H streets was ready to receive its members. To be quite sure, the board of governors of the club held a dinner there, at which they tested the service and found it good, examined the rooms, and finding everything in order, gave word for the moving to take place. And so the Arlington Hotel annex is silent and deserted, and the new Metropolitan Club is gay.

In a way the Metropolitan Club is one of Washington's honored institutions. It was founded December 2, 1872. Since that time it has been an active and prominent feature in the city's social life.

First Organizers.

W. W. Corcoran, who was its first president, with W. P. Sherman its vice president, organized the club. Since that time it has numbered many of the great men of the nation among its officers and members. The most distinguished diplomats of foreign lands have been its guests—its members by courtesy—when they held the rank of minister.

At present it has on its roster about 550 resident members, over 500 nonresident members, over 200 members on the absent list, and some forty or fifty on the diplomatic list.

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First Quarters of Club.

The first Metropolitan Club was quartered in the old Senator Harris House, where Columbia College now stands, at Fifteenth and H streets. It remained here for four or five years, and then moved to the old Morris House, Vermont avenue and H street.

In 1882 the younger members absorbed the notion that the club should be greatly enlarged and the scope of its usefulness extended. There was a coterie, however, which thought it too venturesome to move into larger quarters. As outcome of the divergence of views the charter of the club was surrendered.

A reincorporation was effected by John Davis, Judge James Lowndes, and Archibald Hopkins. The "society"—for so it was called in the old days—was incorporated for a term of twenty years. Under the provisions of an act of Congress of April 23, 1884, the existence of the corporation was extended, however, to ninety-nine years, from the 23d of June, 1882.

As soon as the reorganization of the Metropolitan Club was effected, the club made its home in a building on the site of the new home, just erected.

Fire Destroyed Building.

From this place the club was driven by fire, which quite destroyed the property. The club promptly moved to that part of the Arlington Hotel which it has occupied for three years and which it evacuated yesterday.

The present building was begun as soon after the fire as possible. The architects selected were Helms & La Farge, of New York, best known, perhaps, as designers of the St. John's Cathedral in New York.

They have succeeded in erecting a building that is ideal for its purpose. It is open to all for social and light and air, is commodious and handsome without pretension to ornateness.

The main entrance is in H street, a short flight of steps leading to the first floor, on which are the billiard rooms and offices. The billiard room is the finest in Washington. It is finished in dull wood, and extends the full length of the building.

On the second floor is the principal living room. It is right above the billiard room, and is as large. Here, too, are the writing rooms and splendid lounging room, fitted up in leather and rare woods by Lars Anderson, as a memorial to his father.

10,000 Books in Library.

On the third floor is the library—containing over 10,000 volumes—and the card rooms. On the fourth floor is the large dining room, some private dining rooms, and the pantries.

The basement, half below the street, contains bathrooms, the wine cellars, with a complete cold storage equipment, the electric lighting machinery, and compressed air cleaning plant.

In short, the new club is equipped in every detail for comfort of members. That the aesthetic side of the building has not been neglected is amply testified to by the magnificent mural decorations that are part of the harmonious design of the building.

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THE NEW METROPOLITAN CLUB.



One of Washington's Most Exclusive Organizations.

WORK FOR CHILDREN

Care of Delinquents Discussed Before Mothers.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS HELD

Mrs. Frederick Schoff Remains President—Judge De Lacy Discusses Juvenile Court—Various Labors for Little Folk Described by E. D. Solenberger, Lucy Hurd, and Others.

Delinquency in children and election of officers occupied the greater part of the attention of delegates during yesterday's sessions of the Congress of Mothers.

Among those who spoke were: Judge De Lacy, of the Juvenile Court, District of Columbia; Mrs. Frederick Schoff, president of Philadelphia Juvenile Court and Probation Association; and Edwin D. Solenberger, secretary of Children's Aid Society, of Pennsylvania.

Planning Charity Children.

"Planning out work for children" was Mr. Solenberger's subject. Great evil was done by placing children in the county poorhouses, he said, and the Congress of Mothers could perform a great and everlasting good for children by aiding in seeing that laws relative to keeping children out of the county almshouses were lived up to.

Regarding the binding out or indenturing of children by county and town officials, he said:

"The placing out of children by county authorities, either with or without indenture, presents serious difficulties. It is often embarrassing to the county officer to decide for or against the application of people in his own county."

"He may feel that the home is not a proper one. If it becomes necessary to remove the child after it is placed, local jealousies and enmities are aroused, and the interest of the child is likely to suffer."

Menaces to Happiness.

"If the child has vicious or disreputable parents or relatives they readily discover its location and are almost certain to make trouble sooner or later. If the child comes unplaced by the parents or relatives the story of their disrepute often follows the child to cloud and embitter its later years."

"In view of these reasons I believe that in the majority of cases it is best to remove a homeless or neglected child from its early environment and to select a home at such a distance and with such secrecy as to protect it from these dangers."

Mr. Solenberger discussed the many institutions for children and the good and evil of each class. He spoke of the State homes for soldiers' orphans; State public schools; county children's homes; placing out and supervision of children by State boards of public guardians; the care of children by private placing-out societies; kind of children to be placed out, and of the school life of the child in general.

Neglect by Mothers.

Miss Lucy M. Hurd, principal of the home school for boys of Exeter, Pa., told of efforts to teach truthfulness to inmates of that institution. She said the instructors would talk to the boys of the ultimate result of prevarication.

Miss Hurd cited several instances of how numbers of the younger boys of the school had not seen their mothers for two or three years. In the case of two of the boys, mothers who were financially able to come and see the little fellows, never came near them.

She said most of the boys were not delinquent, but neglected.

Charles Virden, special agent of the State board of charities of Illinois, spoke to the mothers of the work that organization had accomplished in placing out children and seeing that they were receiving the proper treatment. He cited instances where children had been taken away from foster parents because of cruelty.

District Juvenile Court.

Judge De Lacy told of results accomplished since the opening of the Juvenile Court in the District a few years ago. To the Congress of Mothers he ascribed the credit. He described many cases of probation, and how the court disposes of them.

Miss Helen Bennett, of New York, representing the Delinquent magazine, which conducts a child-reform campaign, told to the mothers of the work that organization had accomplished in placing out children and seeing that they were receiving the proper treatment. He cited instances where children had been taken away from foster parents because of cruelty.

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and moral hygiene for children. Dr. Wilson said boys and girls should be taught hygiene by the mothers and fathers. He said girls especially should be taught.

The following young ladies from the National Seminary acted as ushers during the sessions last night: Laura Fay, Bessie Paine, Ulara Doerr, Dorothy Dakin, Gladys Pemberton, Ruth McClannin; Ida Crowell, Mary King, Norma Muehle, and Elizabeth Nelson.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers took up most of the morning session. The following were elected to hold office for the next three years:

Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, re-elected president; Mrs. D. O. Mearns, of N. Y.; first vice president; Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, of Pennsylvania, second vice president; Mrs. R. R. McMullen, of Evanston, Ill., third vice president; Mrs. J. S. Bolton, New Haven, Conn., recording secretary; Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, of this city, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. K. Gilson, Williamette, Ill., treasurer, and Mrs. W. H. Thatcher, of Florence, N. J., auditor.

The election was held following the report of the nominating committee, composed of Mrs. Frank Hill, of Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. Frank De Garmo, of Sverreport, La.; Mrs. Hervey, of Colorado; Mrs. J. S. Bolton, New Haven, Conn., recording secretary; Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, of this city, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. K. Gilson, Williamette, Ill., treasurer, and Mrs. W. H. Thatcher, of Florence, N. J., auditor.

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Notes of the Congress.

The "Noblest Roman of them all"—of all the men speakers—was Rev. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas' Church, of this city.

Mrs. Joseph Munford, of Philadelphia, who is an honorary president of the organization, and a noted parliamentarian, presided during the nominations and elections.

Mrs. George K. Johnson, of Philadelphia, is in charge of one of the largest delegations. It is she who so materially aided Mrs. Grice in the organization of the congress of Pennsylvania.

The noted concert singer, Mrs. Alvin Hinsicker, sang at the Birney memorial. She is an enthusiastic worker for the child, and on her tours often says a good word for the work of the Mothers' Congress.

Many members of other organizations are mothers but not members of the congress. Prominent among these are leaders in D. A. R. circles, viz: Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Amos E. Draper, and Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey.

A congratulatory letter from Mrs. Adal E. Stevenson, wife of the former Vice President and member of the Mothers' Congress, has been circulated by Mrs. Mearns, to whom it was addressed.

A testimonial to the good work accomplished by Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, for the Mothers is her unanimous re-election as president of that body. There was not one dissenting voice after the nomination by Mrs. Hill, of Tacoma, chairman of the nominating committee.

With regret the congress received the news that Mrs. Edwin G. Grice, of Philadelphia, would not accept the office of corresponding secretary again. Mrs. Grice has been untiring in her work for the congress, and feels she will have to retire from active work for a time.

STABBED IN THE NECK.

Man Believed to Be Insane Attacks James F. Davis.

James F. Davis, forty-five years old, of 36 Third street southeast, was accosted by a man as he was leaving a drug store at Seventh and H streets southwest, at 7 o'clock last night.

The man asked several rambling questions, and when Davis tried to brush by him pulled a vegetable knife from his pocket and stabbed Davis in the neck.

Davis was taken to the Emergency Hospital and, after receiving treatment, was sent home. His assailant was looked up by the police of the Fourth precinct station.

The prisoner gave his name as Stephen Tate, and said he lived at 729 Seventh street southwest. He answered questions put by the police incoherently. He is believed to be insane.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." Look for signature of E. W. GROVE, Inc.

A SAFE IN THE HOUSE

affords doubtful protection. It is rather a guide post to the up-to-date burglar.

Absolute protection for your papers and jewelry costs \$5 per year or more if you rent one of our Safe Deposit Boxes.

Interest Allowed on Checking Accounts.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY

Northwest Corner of Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue.

CHARLES J. BELL, President.

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WHITE HOUSE EDICT

Send Harper to Jail for Violating Pure Food Law.

PRESIDENT INSTRUCTS BAKER

Executive Power Over Judiciary Sharply Criticized Regardless of Merits of Case—Harper's Counsel Submit a Statement Showing He Endeavored to Comply with Law.

"It is your duty to make an example of this man, and show to the people of the country that the pure food law was enacted to protect them. He has been convicted after a fair and an impartial trial, and you should use every argument in your power to convince the judge to impose a jail sentence. To a man with his wealth, a fine as the penalty for his violation of the law would be little less than ridiculous."

Thus did President Roosevelt yesterday instruct, as to his duty, District Attorney D. W. Baker, who was summoned to the White House to receive such instruction.

Robert N. Harper, president of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the American National Bank, a manufacturer, druggist, and for upward of twenty years one of Washington's best known and progressive citizens, is the man to whom the President referred. He was found guilty of violating a provision of the pure food law by a jury in the United States branch of the Police Court, before Judge Ivory G. Kimball, on Thursday last, after a lengthy trial.

Following Mr. Harper's conviction, his attorneys, Messrs. Benjamin S. Minor and C. C. Tucker, filed a voluminous bill of exceptions, and this is under consideration now. Under ordinary circumstances and conditions the case would not come up for a sentence for a week or ten days.

President's Course Criticized.

President Roosevelt's course in giving instructions to the district attorney and virtually to the court has been criticized throughout the city yesterday, especially by lawyers. Apart from any feeling as to the merits of the case, the President's action was generally criticized and no little indignation was expressed.

District Attorney Baker was at a loss to know why he had been summoned to the White House, and he was a considerably surprised man when the President launched forth into a denunciation of Mr. Harper, and told Mr. Baker that it was his first real opportunity since he had been in office to vindicate the law.

The district attorney assured the President that it had been his intention from the first to insist on a jail sentence for Mr. Harper, as he realized the gravity of the offense and the deleterious effect it would have on the future effective administration of the pure food law and prosecutions thereunder, unless a severe sentence should be imposed.

Mr. Baker would not make any formal statement concerning the matter, but he intended from the first to ask for a jail sentence.

Dr. Wiley Star Witness.

The Department of Agriculture, through its expert, Dr. H. W. Wiley, has been bending every effort for some time to make an example of Mr. Harper, and has had the active co-operation of the Department of Justice. It was realized that his conviction would have a wholesome effect throughout the country, whereas his acquittal would tend to discourage prosecutions of similar nature under the new law. Dr. Wiley was the government's star witness.

The President was informed, after the verdict of the jury, that at considerable expense, the agents of the department had unearthed, at the nation's Capital, a bold and deliberate violation of the law. He was told that the maximum fine that could be imposed, \$500, was less than the amount it had cost the government to prosecute the case.

President Roosevelt's first impulse, it is said, was to send for Judge Kimball, but he saw the impropriety of this, and that there was no doubt but that his instructions to the district attorney would reach Judge Kimball.

Sought to Comply with Law.

Mr. Harper was convicted of violating the new pure food law in the advertising matter used in connection with a headache remedy. He insists that he sought earnestly and persistently to comply with the letter and spirit of the new law, and tried in vain to secure rulings by the department which would make clear his rights.

According to a statement made by his counsel last night the case is summed up by the defense as follows:

Mr. Harper began his career as a manufacturer and a headmaster years ago. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy, and during his studies in Philadelphia was connected with the firm of John Wirth & Brother, one of the great chemical firms of the country, being in charge of one of their laboratories. While at the Wirths' he made experiments which resulted in the formula of his headache remedy, which, for fifteen years or more, was manufactured and sold under the name of Harper's Cough-Sneeze-Brain Food. The remedy or formula was being substituted on the label of his preparation, in view of its similarity to the world Cephaline.

On October 4, 1907, in response to a notice sent by the Department of Agriculture to a druggist in Washington, directing attention to the sale of Mr. Harper's remedy and to the statements in the printed matter connected with it, Mr. Harper appeared before the Board of Food and Drug Inspection of the department on October 17, 1907. At that hearing he claimed that he was entitled to continue the use of the words "Cough-Sneeze-Brain Food" as the name of his preparation; that the same were in no sense a violation of the act, and that the statement in his printed matter that his preparation was a harmless relief and contained no morphine or poisonous ingredients, which was claimed by the department were untrue, were, as a matter of fact, in no sense false or misleading. As the members of the board indicated with great emphasis that they held a contrary view, Mr. Harper then and there at such hearing, offered, if the board would definitely rule or find that the use of such words and such statements were, in their opinion, a violation of the pure food and drug act, to discontinue the use of such words and such statements on his label and in his circulars, in order to avoid any possible adverse criticism of the printed matter connected with his preparation. Notwithstanding his express request, the board refused to do so, and stated that Mr. Harper would have to be the judge of what his label and printed matter should contain.

After this hearing, Mr. Harper took advice of counsel, and in order that there might be no possible adverse criticism of his printed matter, discontinued the use of the word "Cough-Sneeze-Brain Food," spelling the latter word correctly. This name he continued to use because his preparation had been known as "Brain Food" for nearly twenty years, and also because regulation 2 of the act of the preparation should be specifically stated upon the label. The name, however, on the label was followed by the statement that the preparation was a relief for headache, neuralgia, etc.

Charge Based on Old Printed Matter.

Mr. Harper supposed that this was an end of his difficulties with the department and that he had complied in every respect with the requirements of the law, and went to a large expense in having new printed matter and bottles made. Without any notice whatever, the United States District Attorney, at the instance of the department, caused proceedings to be begun in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a District Court, under which large quantities of his preparation under both the new and the old labels were seized in the hands of druggists throughout the city for confiscation; and the bottles of his preparation in his laboratory, all of which contained the new labels, were also seized. In addition to this, an information was filed in the Police Court of this District, wherein he was charged with violating the act. All of the charges in this information were based on the use by him of statements in his printed matter used years prior to the hearing of October 17, 1907, before the department. All of which statements, except those inserted in the actual name of the medicine he had discontinued the use of. On that information he has been tried.

Testimony Ruled Out by Court.

On the trial he attempted to show that he was being tried for statements made in printed matter long prior to the hearing in question, which printed matter had been discontinued, but the court ruled all of such testimony out, holding that under the act no notice was required to be given him by the department, although the provisions of the act and department regulations themselves seem to expressly require such notice to be given as a preliminary to prosecution. The court further held that it was not necessary for the prosecution to show that any of the statements made in the printed matter were knowingly false, but that it was sufficient to support a conviction to show that such statements or any of them were technically false, in the sense of being inaccurate, erroneous, or untrue.

Under the law Mr. Harper has a perfect right to manufacture and sell his preparation, and to state upon the label only the quantity or proportion of alcohol and acetanilid it contains. This he has done ever since the act went into effect. The prosecution of him is based simply and solely upon the contention that he advertised his remedy as a cure for headache, neuralgia, etc., before the Agricultural Department.

A Lawyer's View.

The evening papers have scarce lines "Jail Harper, President asks Attorney Baker," etc., in connection with a report that the President sent for Mr. Baker, the United States district attorney, and told him to press hard before Judge Kimball for a jail sentence; that this was the first conviction under the pure food law and an example should be made. Of course, Mr. Baker did not tell of this; it came from the whispering gallery of the White House, and it was well timed. Dr. Harper is not to be sentenced for four or five days. It is an easy guess what that sentence now may be. Dr. Harper happens to be a Virginia Democrat and no kin to Paul Morris, Old Ben Franklin, old John Adams and the other great men who fashioned the Constitution of the United States made a political mistake when they thought the admiration of all men wherever they think constitutional government exists, where is the world. All lawyers and students of government know the one all-important and never-to-be-forgotten principle therein, that the individual independence of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments—each knows it. The delicate balance between these three parts of the government should be sacredly observed by each. The Constitution commands the Executive "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." When he has received a verdict against a citizen, his protection for the violation of a law—the judicial power takes jurisdiction and the Executive power ceases, subject that may, through his attorney, like any other plaintiff, dispute the suit. But when the jury has rendered its verdict, which is its absolute prerogative, the judge alone has the judicial right to determine the degree of sentence. It is not for the Executive to interfere with the judge's verdict, and it is not for the Executive to interfere with the judge's verdict, and it is not for the Executive to interfere with the judge's verdict.

Temperatures in Other Cities.